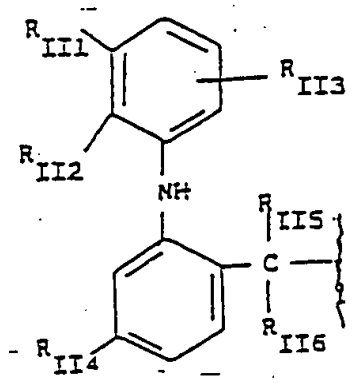
or their salts, where:

A = $R(COX)_t$ wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

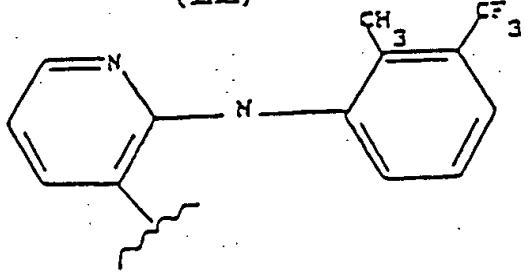
X = O, NH, NR_{1C} wherein R_{1C} is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



(IAa)



(IAb)

where:

R_{II5} is H, a linear C_1-C_3 alkyl, or a branched C_1-C_3 alkyl;

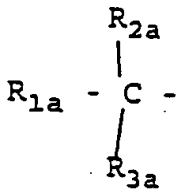
R_{II6} has the same structure as R_{II5},

R_{II1}, R_{II2} and R_{II3} are each hydrogen, linear C_1-C_6 alkyl, branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

R_{II4} has the same structure as R_{II1} or is bromine;

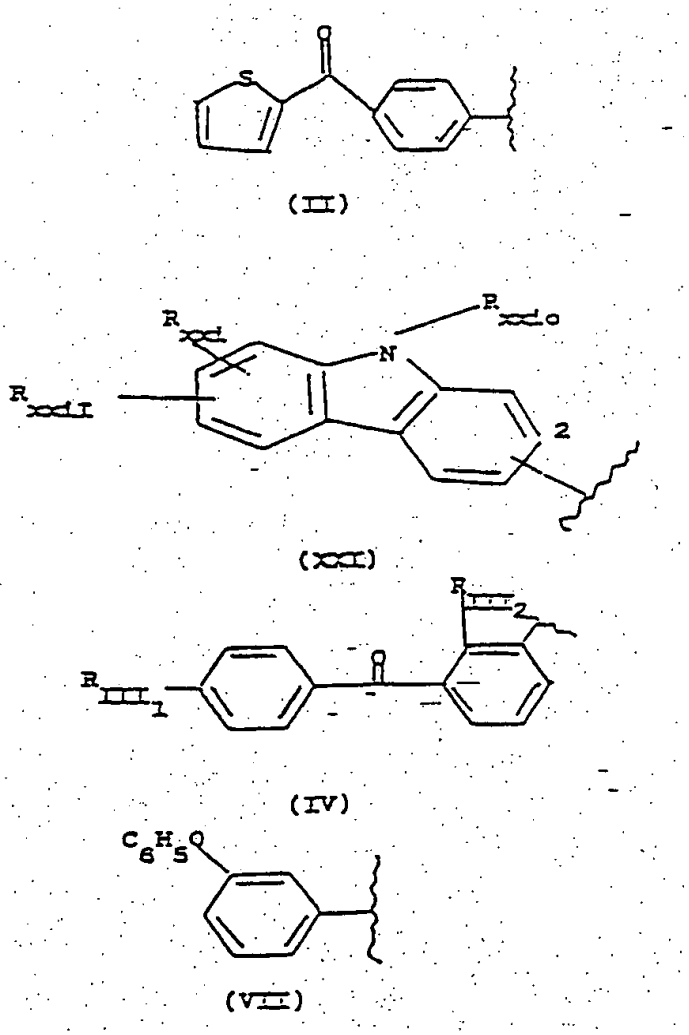
Group II A) chosen from the following:

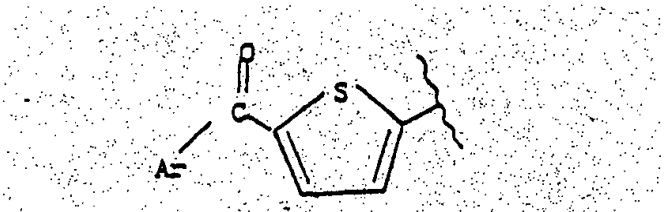
where, when t = 1, R is



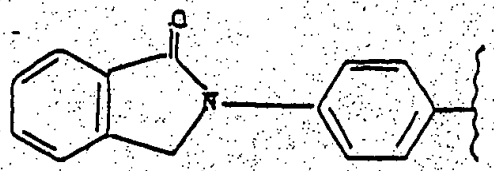
where R_{2a} and R_{3a} are H, a linear C_1-C_{12} alkyl, a branched C_1-C_{12} alkyl, or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

R_{1a} is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of

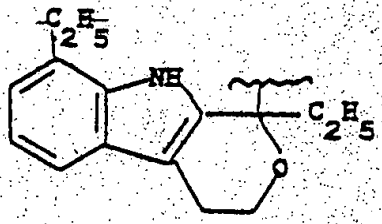




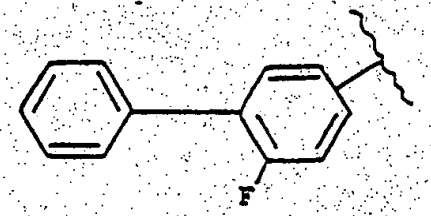
(XXXV)



(VI)



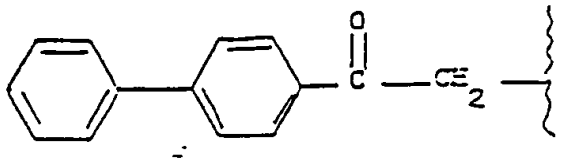
(VIII)



(IX)

(X)

, and



(III)

wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

R_{III1} is H or SR_{III3} where R_{III3} contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

R_{III2} is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

R_{xxio} is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a C_1-C_6 carboxyalkyl, or a C_1-C_6 alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

R_{xxi} is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy, SR_{xxi2} where R_{xxi2} is a C_1-C_6 alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a C_1-C_6 carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups, NO_2, sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

R_{xxii} is halogen, CN, a C_1-C_6 alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a C_1-C_6 alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,

SR_{III3} is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, NO_2, amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms, sulphamoyl, a

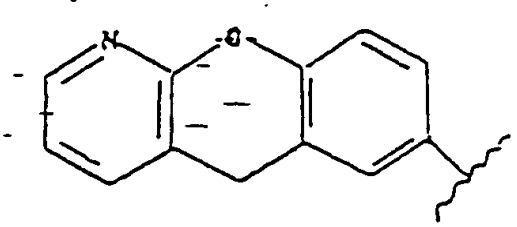
dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or R_{xxi} together with R_{xxii} is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

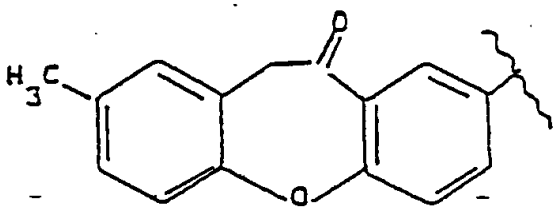
Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialalkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

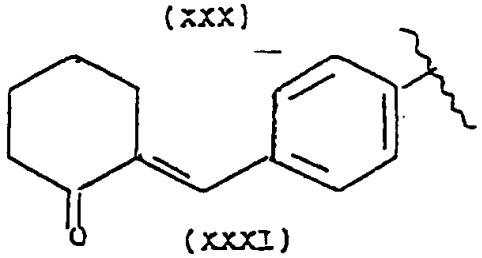
II Ab) :



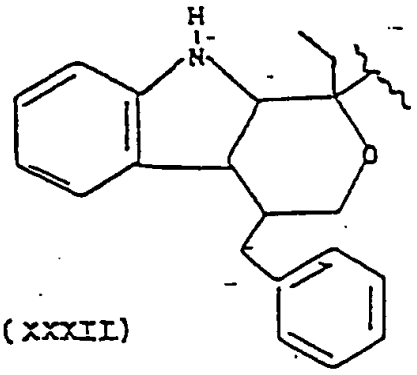
IIIa)



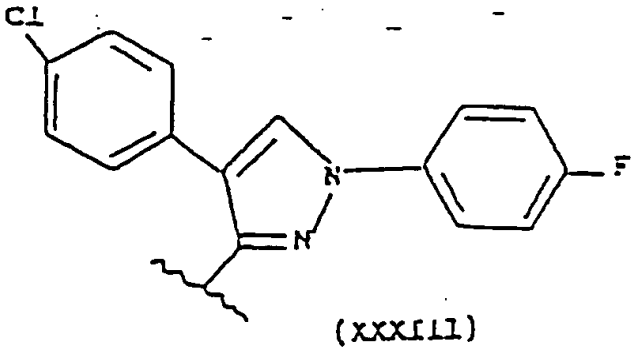
(xxx)



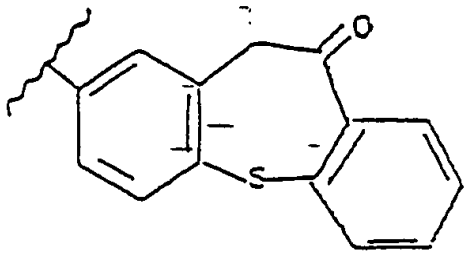
(xxxI)



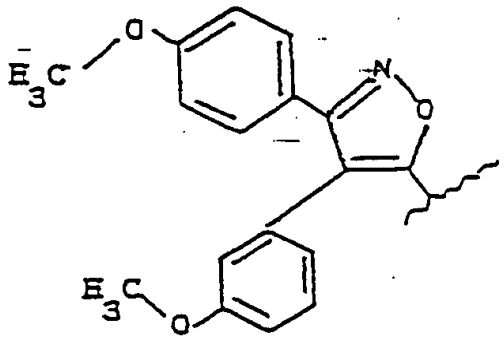
(xxxII)



(xxxIII)



(XXXVI)



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains -CH(CH_3)-COOH it is known as pranoprofen: α-methyl-5H-(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains -CH(CH_3) -COOH it is known as bermoprofen: dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl) phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is -CH(CH_3) -COOH;

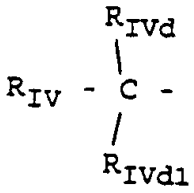
when residue (XXXII) contains group -CH_2COOH it is known as pemedolac;

when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with $-CH_2COOH$ it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with $-CH(CH_3)-COO-$ it is known as zaltoprofen;

when residue (XXXVII) is CH_2-COOH it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;

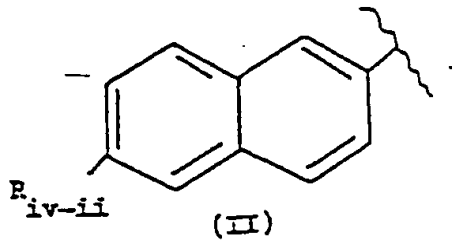
Group IIIA), where t = 1,



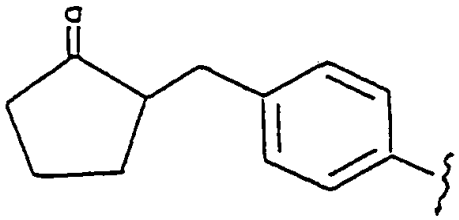
wherein:

at least one of R_{Ivd} and R_{Ivd1} is H and the other a linear or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or R_{Ivd} and R_{Ivd} jointly form a methylene group;

R_{IV} has the following structure:

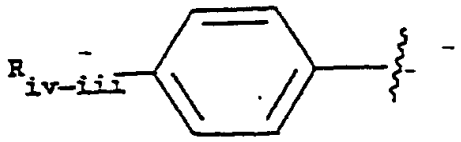


(II)



(X)

, or



(III)

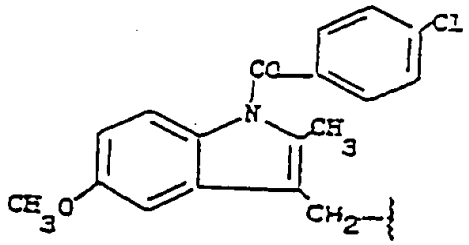
where:

in the residue of formula (II):

R_{IV-II} is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyloxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethyloxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

$R_{IV\text{-}III}$ is a C_2-C_5 alkyl, a C_2 or C_3 alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a C_1-C_2 alkyl;

Group IV A)

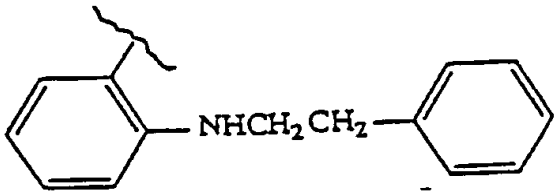


(IV)

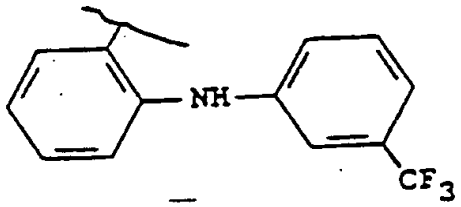
where A = RCOO, t = 1,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

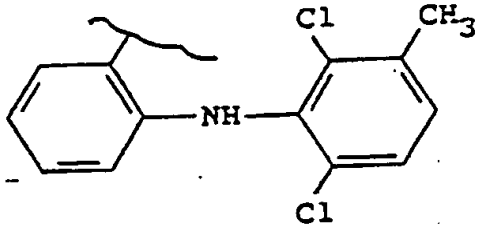
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where t = 1



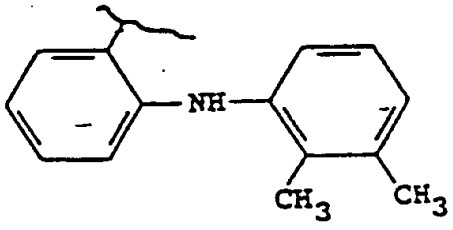
(V Aa1)



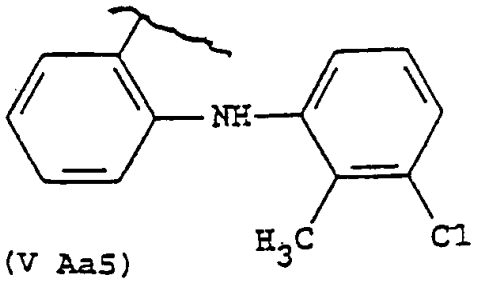
(V Aa2)



(V Aa3)

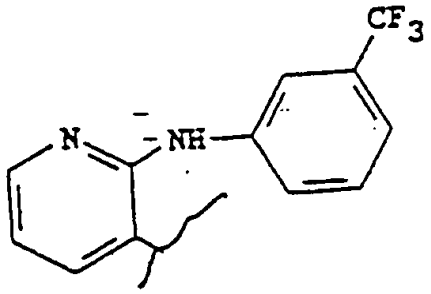


(V Aa4)



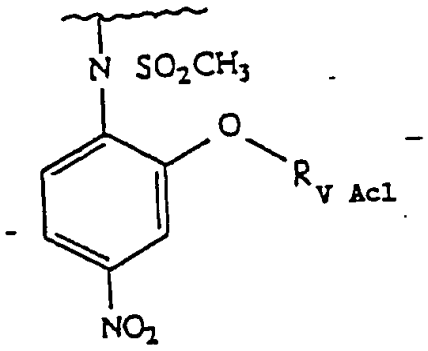
(V Aa5)

subgroup V Ab), residue, where t = 1:

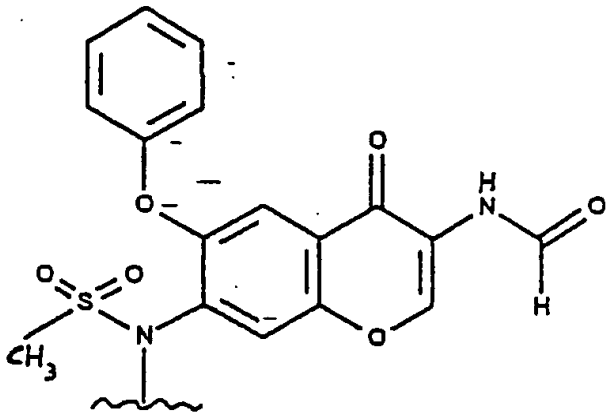


(V Ab1)

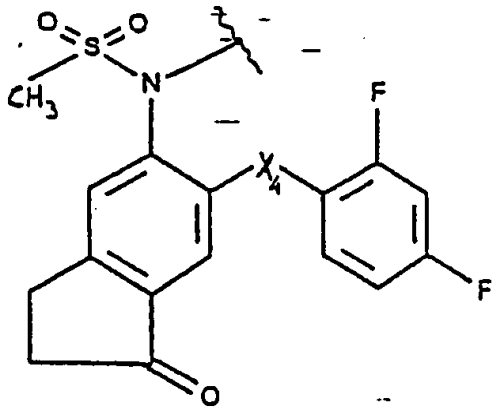
subgroup V Ac), residue, where t = 0 and R is as follows:



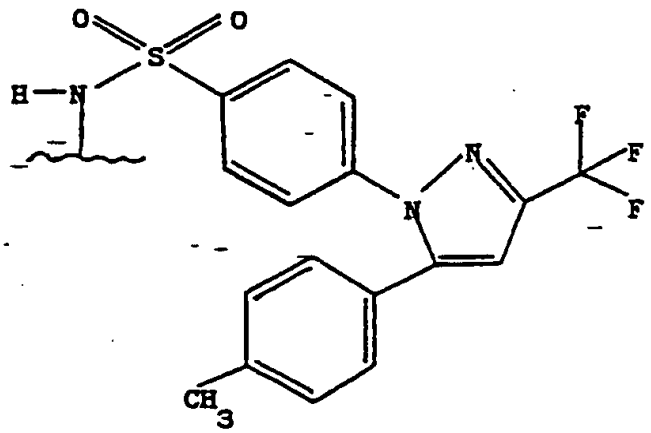
(V Ac1)



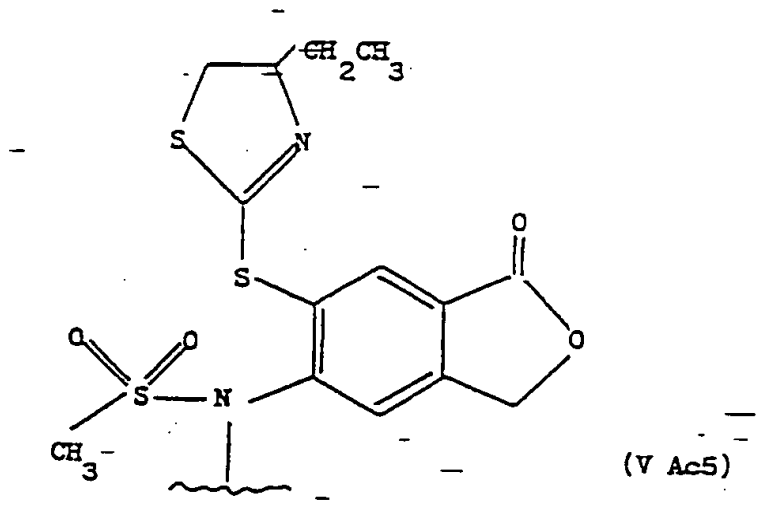
(V Ac2)



(V Ac3)

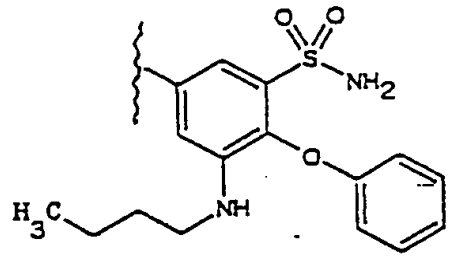


(V Ac4)

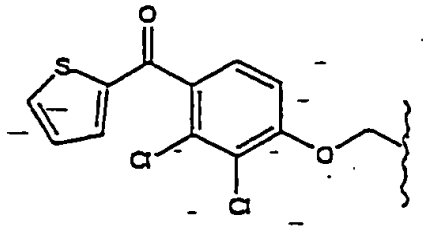


(V Ac5)

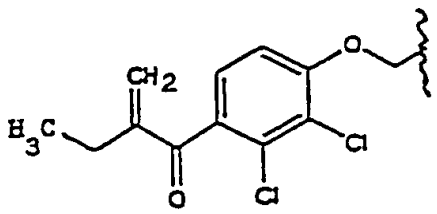
subgroup V Ad) residues, where t = 1 and R is as follows:



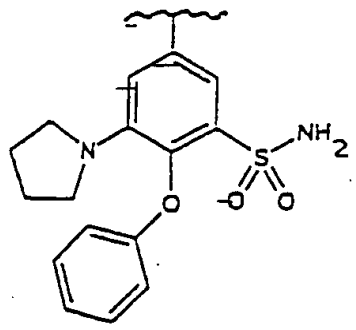
(V Ad1)



(V Ad2)

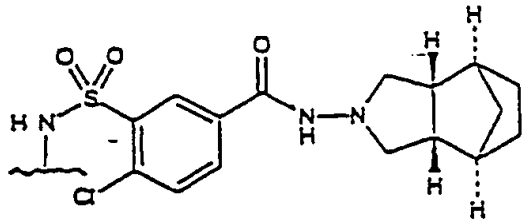


(V Ad3)

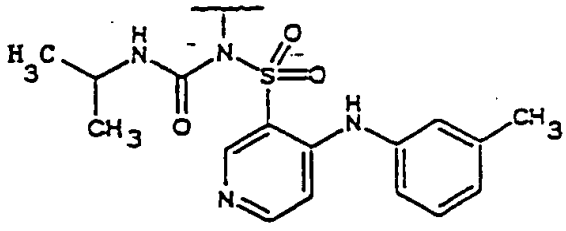


(V Ad4)

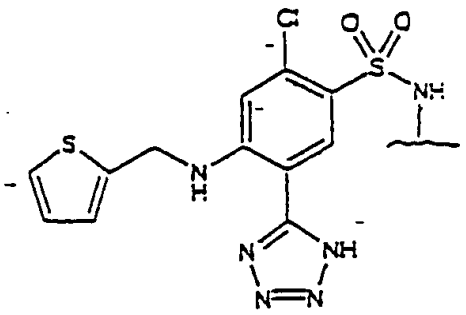
subgroup Ae) residues, where t = 1 and R is as follows:



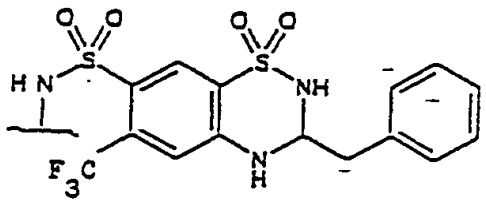
(V Ae1)



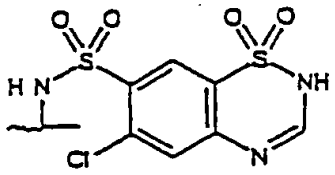
(V Ae2)



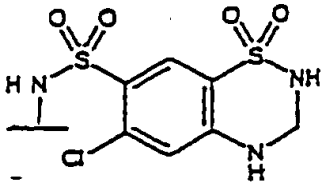
(V Ae3)



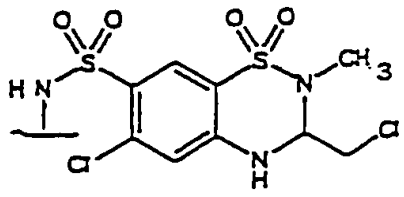
(V Ae4)



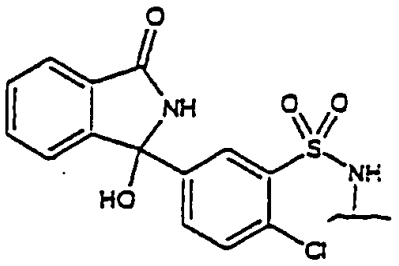
(V Ae5)



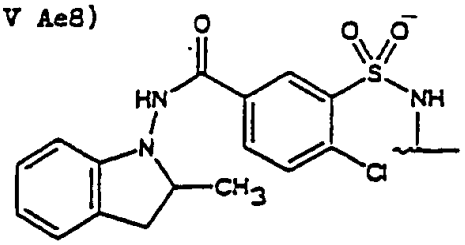
(V Ae6)



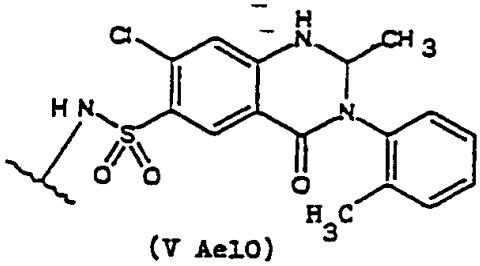
(V Ae7)



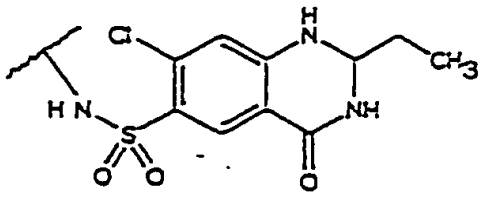
(V Ae8)



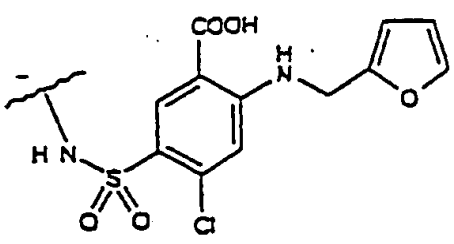
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

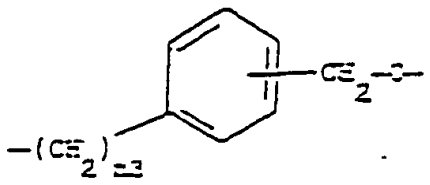
in compounds (V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-bezopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom X_4 that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

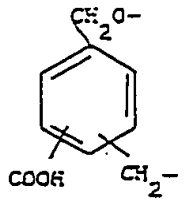
X_1 in formula A-X_1-NO_2 is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

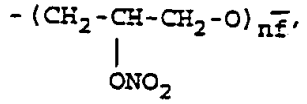
- YO

where Y is a linear or branched C_1-C_{20} alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;



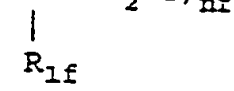
where n_3 is an integer from 0 to 3;





E1 only

where nf' is an integer from 1 to 6;



where R_{1f} = H or CH_3 and nf is an integer from 1 to 6.

E2

11. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (Iaa) R_{II1}, R_{II2} and R_{II4} are H, and

R_{II3} is chlorine and R_{II3} is in the ortho position to NH;

R_{II5} and R_{II6} are H,

X is equal to O, and

X_1 is $(CH_2 - CH_2 - O)_2$.

12. (Amended) The method of Claim 11, wherein in formula A = $R(COX)_t$ R is chosen from group IA) X = O.

E3

16. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein

X of A=$R(COX)_t$ is O and in group IIA):

in the residue R_{Ia} of formula (IV) R_{III1} and R_{III2} are H, R_{3a} is H, and R_{2a} is methyl;

in the residue R_{1a} of formula (XXI) R_{xxio} is H, the connecting bridge X_1 is at position 2, R_{xxi} is H, R_{xxi1} is chlorine and is in the para position to nitrogen; R_{3a} is H, R_{2a} is methyl;

in the residue R_{1a} of formula (XXXV) Ar is phenyl, R_{3a} is H, R_{2a} is methyl;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (II) R_{3a} = H, R_{2a} = CH_3;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (VI), R_{2a} is CH_3 or H, R_{3a} = CH_3;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (VIII), R_{3a} = R_{2a} =H;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (VII), R_{3a} = H, R_{2a} = CH_3;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (III), R_{3a} = R_{2a} = H;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (X), R_{3a} = R_{2a} = H;

R_{1a} is the residue of formula (IX), R_{3a} = H, R_{2a} = CH_3.

17. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein

X in A=R$(COX)_t$ is NH, O;

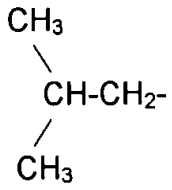
X_1 is $(CH_2)_4$ or $(CH_2CH_2O)_2$;

and in group IIIA):

R_{IV} is the residue of formula (II) wherein $R_{IV\text{-}II}$ is CH_3O, R_{IVd} is H and R_{IVd1} is CH_3;

R_{IV} is the residue of formula (II) wherein R_{Ivd} is H, R_{IVd1} is CH_3, X = NH or O;

R_{IV} is the residue of formula (III) wherein $R_{IV\text{-}III}$ is



R_{Ivd} = H, R_{IVd1} is CH_3.